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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/788,515	02/27/2004	Paul M. Bird	CA920030104US1	6895

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EXAMINER	
LIE, ANGELA M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2163	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/788,515	BIRD ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Angela M. Lie	2163	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 December 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-4, 7, 9-12, 15, 17-20 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by McNabb et al (US Patent 6289462).

As to claims 1, 9 and 17, McNabb discloses a data processing system comprising a database (Figure 9, element 510), the database comprising classified table elements (column 18, lines 56-58), the data processing system coupled to a classification engine (Figure 9, element 504) adapted to provide indicators of approval or non approval to permit (column14, lines 19-26), for a request associated with a requestor (column14, lines 19-26), access to contents of the classified table elements (column 8, lines 41-45), a method for retrieving data from the classified table elements (column 18, lines 52-58), the method comprising the steps of: receiving the request (Figure 9, element 502), from the requestor (Figure 9, element 500), to access the contents of the classified table elements (column 8, lines 11-15); for each classified table element, asking the classification engine to provide an indication of whether the requestor associated with the request is to be permitted access to the contents of the respective classified table element; and accessing the contents of each classified

engine, the approval indicators indicating that the requestor is permitted to access the contents of the respective classified table element (column 14, lines 56-67,and column 15, lines 1-28); wherein the asking step comprises sending the request (Figure 9, element 502) to the classification engine (Figure 9, element 504) coupled to the data processing system (Figure 9, element 510).

As to claims 2, 10 and 18, McNabb discloses the method comprising the steps of: providing to the requestor, access to the contents of each classified table element for which an approval indicator is received; and, denying, to the requestor, access to the contents of each classified table element for which a non-approval indicator is received from the classification engine, the non-approval indicator indicating that the requestor is not permitted to access the contents of the respective classified table element (column 14, lines 49-67,and column 15, lines 1-28).

As to claims 3, 11 and 19, McNabb discloses the method wherein: the classified table elements are included in a classified table contained in the database (column 18, lines 52-58); each classified table element is associated with a respective classification label (column 14, lines 49-54); and the classification engine (Figure 9, element 504) uses the classification label for each classified table element and a classification associated with the requestor in determining whether to provide the approval indicator and whether to provide the non-approval indicator for the respective classified table element (column 14, lines 19-26).

As to claims 4, 12 and 20, McNabb discloses the method wherein the classified table element is a classified table row (column 18, lines 55-58).

As to claims 7, 15 and 23, McNabb discloses the method wherein in the asking step, the classification engine (Figure 9, element 504) is invoked through at least one processing exit (Figure 9, element 502) in the data processing system (Figure 9, element 500).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5, 6, 13, 14, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McNabb et al (US Patent 6289462) in the view of Tashenberg (US Publication 2001/0034711).

As to claims 5, 13 and 21, McNabb teaches the method further comprising the executable instructions comprising added instructions for invoking the classification engine such that for each row of the classified table (column 18, lines 56-58), arguments for at least one classification parameter are passed to the classification engine (Figure 9, element 504) for use in generating one of the approval indicator and non-approval indicator for the respective row (column 14, lines 19-26 and lines 49-54), where the arguments comprise both data stored in one or more classification columns of the table (i.e. data that is about to be accessed) and data used to determine the classification associated with the requestor (column 14, lines 19-26, i.e. SL (sensitivity

label)). McNabb does not explicitly teach that the original request is compiled into executable instructions. Tashenberg teaches a network system wherein request is converted into machine executable instructions (paragraph 92). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art during the time the invention was made to compile the request into machine executable instruction as taught by Tashenberg, and use this in McNabb's secure computer operating system, because compiling the massages or requests into computer readable instruction is commonly known and used. Furthermore compiling step is essential in the system operation because the interface that allows the user to request access to certain data is in a human friendly readable form, not in a computer language (binary code), and therefore it needs to be converted to allow computer to process the instructions.

As to claims 6, 14 and 22, McNabb discloses the method wherein the classification engine (Figure 9, element 504) is adapted to generate the indicators (column 14, lines 19-26, i.e. SL) using a classification level derived from data stored in the at least one classification column of each respective row (column 18, lines 52-58) in accordance with a column mapping schema (i.e. the information about the access are derived from the ID and many other criteria, Figure 10).

5. Claims 8, 16 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McNabb et al (US Patent 6289462) in the view of Hepworth et al (US Publication 2006/0032920). McNabb teaches all the limitations disclosed in claims 1,9 and 17 respectively, further he also teaches checking for each classified table element, whether decision contains one of an approval indicator and non-approval indicator associated

therewith, and wherein the asking step is performed only when neither indicator is contained in the decision unit (Figure 9, element 504; since McNabb does not teach processing multiple requests from the same user at one point of time, it also indicates that when one request is processed, the asking step is held). McNabb does not teach explicitly that the decision about access approval is contained in cache. Hepworth teaches the system wherein authorization information is stored in a local cache. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art during the time the invention was made to store the approval status temporarily in cache memory as taught by Hepworth, in McNabb's access security system, because it is well known in the art, that temporary information such as approval are stored for short period of time in cache or RAM because usually there is no need to store the authentication data on the hard disk. Furthermore in order to complete the transaction the response has to be placed in the memory that allows fast process between the requesting and processing units.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed December 20, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

7. With respect to the applicant's assertion on page 12 alleging that the McNabb et al fail to teach asking the classification engine to provide indication of whether the requestor associated with the request to be permitted access to the contents of the respective classified table element; and accessing the contents of each classified table element for which an approval indicator indicating that the requestor is permitted to

access the contents of the respective classified table elements, the examiner disagrees. Figure 11 clearly shows that each file is evaluated in order to determine if the person accessing it has an access to it, if not the access is denied. Furthermore column 14, lines 49-67 also clearly describe how tags are used to determine either the access should be granted or not. The applicant further argues that the cited prior art does not teach the approval indicator, but there has to be some sort of approval indicator because otherwise the person (having permission) attempting to access a file would never be able to access it.

The Prior Art

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Zotto et al (US Publication 2004/0009815) disclose a managing access to content wherein the access to individual pieces of information is controlled.
- Larsen (US Publication 2005/0055581) discloses a process-based security comprising access rights look-up table.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

10. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiry

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angela M. Lie whose telephone number is 571-272-8445. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

12. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

13. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Angela M Lie

DON WONG
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